

enterprises. It would be better from a mere selfish standpoint than all the anthracite coal in the country is worth, but from the humanitarian standpoint would be a benefaction. I go home to-morrow to face 9,000 coal miners, and with a miner candidate against me. C. H. Grosvenor.

Senator Hanna's systematic campaign of Ohio began on the 6th (see p. 408), when he left Cleveland in the private railroad car upon which he and his companions are to live while making the tour. In his speech at Steubenville on the 6th Mr. Hanna is reported by the press to have thrown out a challenge to Tom L. Johnson to debate the tariff question, on condition that "the subject must be discussed from a strictly economic standpoint and with no reference to monopolies." The challenge was at once telegraphed to Mayor Johnson, who immediately replied with an unqualified acceptance, agreeing to debate the subject in any way or at any time Senator Hanna might name. But on the 7th, at his Barnesville meeting, Mr. Hanna denied having challenged Mr. Johnson to debate economic questions with him on the same platform. "I did say," he explained, "that I would discuss certain questions with him, referring of course to our respective campaigns." In his Barnesville speech on the 7th, Senator Hanna, who is confining his speeches to the trust question, opposed tariff revision, saying that it "would affect every State in the Union, and nobody would know where it would end. 'But I know,' he added, "where the Republican party would end if revisions were attempted. It would end in the ditch."

From Upper Sandusky, where Mayor Johnson's campaign tent was pitched on the 29th (p. 409), Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bigelow and the rest of the party went down to Kenton for their meeting of the 30th. Kenton is in Hardin county, which is a Republican locality, though close. The attendance was 3,800. They went next to Marion, in the Democratic county of Marion, where an audience of 3,500 greeted them on the 1st, and Mr. Johnson applauded nine Republican members of the legislature for voting against the so-called "curative" measure and exoriated eight Democratic members for voting for it, one of them representing the county where the meet-

ing was held. The significance of all this may be best understood by reference to Mr. Johnson's explanation of the "curative" measure, which he made as follows:

Six years ago a Republican legislature passed the Rogers bill, which allowed town councils to give away franchises in the streets of cities for a term of 50 years. It was so iniquitous that the next legislature repealed it, not daring to let it remain on the statute books. But, meanwhile, the mischief had been done in Cincinnati, and Mr. Foraker and Mr. Cox had bought a council and had secured possession of the streets. Not until this year was the Rogers act tested in the courts and declared unconstitutional. It is to render invalid the decision of this court and to reenact the 50-year franchise that the "curative act" was drafted and forced through the legislature.

Mr. Johnson spoke the same night (October 1) at Columbus before an audience of 5,000. The other speakers here were John H. Clarke, James Kilbourne, John J. Lentz and Judge Badger. At this meeting also Johnson denounced the recreant Democrats of the legislature. The next place for the Johnson-Bigelow meeting was at Galion, in the strongly Democratic county of Crawford, on the 2d, where the tent was packed with 5,500 people, while hundreds stood outside unable to get in. Bigelow is reported to have made at this meeting an exceptionally eloquent speech. Johnson pursued his policy of denouncing the recreant eight legislators of his party, one of them representing this county. On the 3d the meeting was at Mansfield, in the Democratic county of Richland, 2,000 people attending in a deluge of rain. Recreant Democratic auditors and legislators were not forgotten by Mr. Johnson, while Mr. Bigelow discussed the subject of franchises. Ashland, in the Democratic county of Ashland, was the place of meeting on the 4th. Here also the attendance was enormous, fully 5,500 people being within hearing of the speaking. After a Sunday's rest, the speakers appeared on the 6th at Wooster, in the strong Democratic county of Wayne. Mayor Johnson had been warned by the Democratic legislator from this county that if he were denounced for his vote for the "curative" act the audience would hiss Johnson. Johnson did denounce him, and instead of hissing, the audience—numbering

fully 6,000 both within and around the tent—applauded vociferously.

The Republican convention of Massachusetts met at Boston on the 3d and nominated John L. Bates for governor. The platform pledged the party to support President Roosevelt for another term, and indorsed tariff revision, to be made along the lines laid down by President Roosevelt and in harmony with protection.

What has excited more interest among Massachusetts Republicans than the State convention, is the nomination, not only by the Republican Congressional convention, but in obedience to the result of a contest before the Republican primaries, of Eugene N. Foss, whose platform demands—

Tariff revision along such lines as will give New England industries fair play and every man a fair chance to earn a living.

Reciprocity with Canada, our best foreign customer per capita, and Cuba, our ward, and for such reciprocal treaties with other countries as will build up our home industries and increase our commerce.

The improvement of Boston harbor, the natural port of New England and Canada.

The upbuilding of the American merchant marine, which can never be sustained except upon the principle of reciprocity.

Free coal, free iron, free hides.

On the 4th the first official announcement of the government relative to bank reserves as government deposits (p. 468), was made. After a conference between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, it was agreed and the banks were notified that the law requiring the banks to hold a reserve against deposits will not be enforced so far as it relates to government deposits.

Since the announcement of a contemplated military expedition against the Moros, in the Philippine islands, (p. 362), two have been made. The first was a reconnoitering expedition under Capt. Pershing, of the Fifteenth infantry. He found the Maciu country strongly protected, and his proposal to the Moro sultans that they surrender was rejected. Returning to Camp Vicars on the 23d, Pershing headed a second expedition, which left camp on the 28th. His

force was a strong one, and news of his victory was telegraphed from Manila on the 4th. The final and decisive action began on the 30th, when Pershing drove the Moros back into their strongest fort. After a bombardment lasting 15 hours, the Moros abandoned this fort on the 2d. The Americans suffered no loss, only two being wounded and they slightly; but less than 40 Moros escaped unhurt. One of their sultans was killed and 40 forts were captured and destroyed.

The Philippine commission at Manila passed an act on the 7th, pursuant to the order of President Roosevelt (p. 410), providing for taking a census of the inhabitants of the archipelago. Gen. Sanger is to be director of the census.

A riotous street car strike in the United States proper recalls attention from the Philippines to the American city by the Gulf. A complete tie-up of the New Orleans street car system began on the 28th. It continued until the 6th when the mayor advised the street car company to run its cars, intimating that otherwise steps would be taken to annul its franchise. Police protection was given and on the 7th an attempt to run cars with imported employes was made. Disorder occurred and the attempt was abandoned. A call by the mayor for volunteer patrolmen met with no response, and application was made to the governor on the 8th for troops. On the same day, before troops had arrived, a sanguinary conflict occurred between the strikers and the police. The company had made a second attempt to run cars. They were manned by men sent from Chicago for the purpose by a Chicago concern of "strike-breakers," under the charge of Peter Johnson and Alfred Clark of Chicago, who had brought 30 with them. An immense crowd had gathered, and as the first car approached Dorgenois street the crowd turned itself into a mob and threw obstructions on the track. When the car came to a standstill the crowd rushed upon the strange men who were running it, and hurled missiles at it. Policemen on board the car charged the mob, and shots were fired. One policeman was fatally wounded and several persons were painfully injured, including at least one striker and one "strike breaker." Upon being ordered out against the strikers one company of the First regiment resigned in a body.

NEWS NOTES.

—The National Irrigation Congress was in session at Colorado Springs, Col., on the 7th.

—Gen. E. S. Bragg, consul general at Havana, has been transferred to Hongkong, in consequence of his having made himself persona non grata at Havana.

—A general strike of the French coal miners' federation, having a membership of 60,000, was ordered on the 8th to begin on the 9th. Troops have been sent to the scene of the strike to guard the mines.

—W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal, the Chicago American and the San Francisco Examiner, was nominated for Congress on the 2d by the Democratic convention of the Eleventh New York district.

—Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, decided on the 7th that a citizen of Porto Rico is not therefore a citizen of the United States and can be excluded as an undesirable immigrant.

—Fourteen of the 80 Irish members of the British parliament were in jail on the 2d, serving sentences of from two to six months, in many cases with hard labor, after summary trials (see pp. 362, 377) without juries. One of them is William Redmond.

—One of the prominent citizens of St. Louis, indicted for bribery in connection with street car franchises (p. 361), was convicted on the 4th. One witness, a councilman, testified that he and five other councilmen each drew \$5,000 annually to vote for certain street railway interests.

—The National League of Republican Clubs, in session at Chicago on the 4th, adopted resolutions condemning trusts "whose purpose is self-aggrandizement at the expense of the people or the nation;" declaring for a protective tariff without mentioning revision; and deploring the coal strike.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for September shows on hand September 30:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	221,253,394 12
Total	\$371,253,394 12
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1902.....	358,574,115 85
Increase	\$12,679,278 27

—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who has just returned with two other senators from an official tour of investigation in the Hawaiian islands, reports that the islands are "in a state of great commercial and industrial depression, caused, as it is generally claimed, by the low price of sugar and the scarcity and high price of labor."

—Arthur H. Stephenson, of Philadelphia, died on the 4th, of abscess on the

brain, caused by blood poisoning following a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Stephenson, a man of 40, who was head of the firm of Stephenson & Co., wholesale worsted and woolen merchants, was one of the most active and prominent single tax men of the East. He became a convert to Henry George's economic doctrines as early as 1886 and always remained a vigorous supporter of them.

—The September treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government for the three months ending September 30, 1902, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff	\$77,233,751 37
Internal revenue.....	58,933,201 70
Miscellaneous	10,829,932 23
	<u>\$146,996,885 30</u>
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$31,153,911 33
War	35,564,955 84
Navy	20,813,199 93
Indians	3,584,731 14
Pensions	36,323,910 04
Interest	10,031,287 81
	<u>\$137,481,976 06</u>
Surplus	\$9,009,909 24

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), Oct. 5.—Admit the lawlessness of the strikes, has there not been greater disregard of law by the operators, who attempt to pose as the conservators of the public peace?

Duluth News (Rep.), Oct. 5.—The miners must bear the full responsibility for the anarchistic conditions that prevail. But the refusal of the operators still leaves them under the ban of the public disapproval.

Johnstown Daily Democrat (Dem.), Oct. 2.—The one certain means of bringing this war to an end is to give notice to the barons that they are no longer to enjoy the privilege of dodging the tax laws of Pennsylvania. If that notice were given them to-morrow in a way that would convince them that it would be made effective in taxing their coal lands at their true cash value, before night they would be hunting for somebody to help them let go. Their monopoly would then present to them the hot end of an economic poker and the longer they should hold on to it the worse it would scorch their hands.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Oct. 3.—There can be little doubt Mr. Mitchell's offer will be generally regarded as fair, and that the curt refusal of the operators even to take it into consideration will be universally condemned.

Philadelphia North American (Ind. Rep.), Oct. 3.—John Mitchell, on behalf of the miners, proposed a plan of settlement which cannot be regarded as other than perfectly fair. The coal road presidents not only rejected Mitchell's conciliatory advances, but heaped upon him abuse, insults and contempt.

New York Herald (Ind.), Oct. 3.—Property has its duties as well as its rights, and the unyielding attitude of the coal mine owners indicates that they realize neither the duty they owe to the people in the present crisis nor the intensity of public feeling.

Milwaukee Daily News (Ind.), Oct. 7.—President Roosevelt is in a difficult position. . . . If he "flukes," as there is every reason to believe he will do, owing to his recognition that his party is bound